



TRACIE

HEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
INFORMATION GATEWAY

Medical Countermeasures
Topic Collection
5/30/2015



Topic Collection: Medical Countermeasures

Medical countermeasures include vaccines, antiviral drugs, antitoxin, antibiotics, and other materials used to support the treatment or prevent infection of the community. Healthcare and medical emergency operations planners should incorporate information about these medical countermeasures into their plans and ensure that their plans complement the local jurisdiction's plan. The resources in this Topic Collection provide information on medical countermeasures, the Strategic National Stockpile, strategies for designing and maintaining points of dispensing (POD) sites, and courses and general guidance that can help healthcare planners prepare to implement the distribution of medical countermeasures.

This ASPR TRACIE Topic Collection is in development and will be comprehensively reviewed in the fall of 2015. If you have resources to recommend for inclusion in this Topic Collection, specifically illustrative examples, plans, tools or templates, please email your recommendations to askasprtracie@hhs.gov.

Association of State and Territorial Officials. (n.d.). [Emergency Use Authorization Toolkit: Strategic National Stockpile](#). (Accessed 5/30/2015.)

This web page provides an overview of the Strategic National Stockpile, describing what it does and how it works. It also provides links to other relevant resources.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). [Capability 8: Medical Countermeasure Dispensing](#). (Accessed 5/18/2015.)

The Medical Countermeasure Dispensing capability is one of the 15 capabilities identified in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Public Health Preparedness Capabilities: National Standards for State and Local Planning. This capability provides guidance regarding the following medical countermeasure functions: identify and initiate dispensing strategies, receive medical countermeasures, activate dispensing, dispense medical countermeasures to the population, and report any adverse events.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). [Strategic National Stockpile \(SNS\)](#).

This website provides information to the community regarding the stockpile and describes how and when it is activated. Links are also provided for emergency planners on topics such as preparedness, maintaining the supply, coordination and transport, and training and education.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2010). IS-26: [Guide to Points of Distribution](#).

This guide was developed to provide an in depth look into the planning, operations, and demobilization stages of a points of distribution mission. The lessons describe the staffing and procedures that states will need to plan for, execute, and demobilize POD

operations. The guide also includes key lessons such as safety, equipment, and resource accountability.

Hupert, N. (2011). [Advanced Topics in Point of Dispensing \(POD\): Design, Management, and Evaluation](#). Columbia University, Earth Institute, National Center for Disaster Preparedness.

This course covers the design, management, and evaluation of point of distribution sites, including how computer models can facilitate site management.

Hupert, N. (2004). [Community-Based Mass Prophylaxis: A Planning Guide for Public Health Preparedness](#). Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

The first section of this planning guide focuses on surveillance, stockpiling, distribution, dispensing, and follow up for a mass prophylaxis response to an epidemic outbreak. The next two sections provide an overview of planning and dispensing medications or vaccines. The command structure of a dispensing/vaccination center is covered in the final section.

Hupert, N., and Cuomo, J. (2003). [Computer Staffing Model for Bioterrorism Response](#). Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

Emergency planners can use this computer model to predict the number and type of staff needed to respond to a major disease outbreak or bioterrorism attack on a given population.

Tarrant County Advanced Practice Center. (2011). [Responding to Chemical/Radiological Terrorism: Training Manual](#).

This course provides awareness level training on how to respond to incidences involving nuclear, radiological, or chemical weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The material for this course was created from a variety of government, university, and private foundation sources specializing in WMD emergency preparedness.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response. (2015). [2014 Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise \(PHEMCE\) Strategy and Implementation Plan](#).

This document includes the blueprint for the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise to use while procuring and using medical countermeasures. The authors highlight priority activities over the next five years across various mission areas (e.g., basic research, advanced development, and response planning).